Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS.-The larges excrement in the city will be found at our cores. Aster I Breadway Genta observing the time-isotoped custom of Kew calling, will find the aven and fastionable article of goot cost me particularly decirable. "Lease a do. Ho DAMAGED LINESS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.

WET LINESS from the STEAMER HUMBOLDT, as 2s.

VIENNA BROCHE SHAWES, Just received per steame Asia as invoice of Long and Squary Vienca Blocks Shaws of the most desirable columns and newest desires, shapted to dirturale. For sale by Enward Lamburg & Co., No. 50 Chamburg et, most Prockets.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER .- All those splen did Shawis, Silhs and Plains will be sold off without regard to profit.
Also, a large lot of Silk Velvers, Ledier Gloths and Casimeres, Florence, Blocks Binshes and all kinds of Demostic Goods will be sold of at great bergeins. Left's give G. M. BODINE a call, at No. 321 Grandst, certer of Orchard.

WET SILES from the wreck of the STEAMER HUM-

MERRIMAC AND COCHECO STYLES PRINTS-WIDE CLOTES.—Just received, a large lot of the above Frims, of new de signs, which will be sold at 65 cents cash.

HAMLIN, RUSSHORE & Co., Nov. 64 and 66 Liberty et. UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

LADIES GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN. e and superior variety of the very best Goods, at low An extensive and sup prices, will be found at

rices, will be found at Union (Anama's)

Hesiery and Under darment Manufactory,
No. 29; Hooseway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotal and Niblo's Garden.

Prudent persons, when they resolve to buy, always
may the best and most durable article in the market, especially Prudent persons, when they resolve to buy, always buy the best and most durable article in the market, especially when it can be had as cheap using-rice articles. It is for that reason that the American Magnetic beaving Machine Jompany self as many of their Machines to those who having thoroughly examined other Machines, declined to purchase them. The rooms of the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company are at 187 Broadway, where the Machines may be seen in full operation on various kinds and qualities of goods. The operators are intelligent young ladies, who are always glad of an opportunity to instruct purchasers and to give every accessary infermation to visitors. Remember the name of the Company—the American Magnetic Sewing Machines Company—and the place—No 197 Renatures.

Language Horger —Dersons who have furnished.

LAFARGE HOTEL.-Persons who have furnished

articles for the above Hotel, will please and is extrements thereo to the undersigned immediately. Turnasson & Bayas. After for Mesers. WRIGHT, LAWRES & Co., NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1654. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, GAYLER'S PATENT -Rossav M. Pavaick is the sole menufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Saiss and F. C. Goffar's imponentiable definence looks and cross har, the best sefes and looks combined in the world. Dépot, No. 192 Pearl et., one door below Ma demising

COME AND SEE- COME AND BELIEVE.-Bronze Candiesticks, Figures, and various articles useful and or samestal, prices to suit every one. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

J. G. Gillower, No. 216 Parist.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

This is the difference between CristTanoro's Ex-cellent Hall Dye and the inferior preparations of its class: It redors the hair by the processes of abscistion and absorption; the others score, or roas or burn it to the required int, and other fail to do even that. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Opium and Antimony are the bases of almost all the quack medicines for long complaints. Neither of these injurious drugs enters into the "Fectoral Syrup" prescribed for the last wenty-dive years, with actorishing success, by Br. James McCusrock, of Philadelphia. Many valuable lives have been saved by its use, which would otherwise have been saveliced to these securizes of our climate—consumption and broachitis. It is sold by the principal drugists, and by A. Cusman's Co., proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., up satis.

T. GILBERT & Co.'s SUPERIOR PLANOS.-A fine

New Music .- " The Water-Spirits," -- Duet. Words by James Simmonder music by the celebrated composer. Thos ha her. This is one of his best productions. Price is conts. Just pablished by Horace Waynes.

Bliefed by Horace Waters.

BURNING OF THE GREAT KEPURAC-ANOTHER TRIUMEN OF THE DEFIANCE SAYES-\$53.00 WORTH OF PROPERTY SAYED.

Mr. A. M. PATRICK, No. 192 Pearlet.—Lear St. 19.00 Worth of Property of Maybe and the second of the Defiance Safe (C. J. Gaylete, at the Novelty Bakery, No. 284 Frontest, which we had in use in one of the leading for profit qualities of the Defiance Safe (C. J. Gaylete, at the Novelty Bakery, No. 284 Frontest, which, we shad in use in my other buildings, together with the framework ellipse which the Armonical Company of the buildings, together with the from the safe of the safe of the safe of the first of the first of the safe of the

bills &c. ledges beginde as the what we consider a most severe orders!

Weakall went you to make for us another fails of the same description and dimensions.

EPH. THEADWELL & SONS.

Safes of all sizes suitable for Merchants, Haust, Jawalers, Report Offices, Steamboats, &c.; Fire and Thief Proof Bank Vault Doors, and the sense all make to

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons making, selling or SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling of using Sewing Mschines theying a needle or needle or or need the point, are hereby conclosed against infringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. 10. 164, as all infringing will be held responsible according to law. The following persons are licensed to mainfacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said patent, via Mears. Wheeler Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Marnette Sewing Machine too, and A Barthoff, of New-York; Nichols & Biles and J. A. Lerow, Boston; Mears, Wooldrodge, Kocoe & Micore, Lynn, Mass; and A. B. Howe of New York.

Elias Howe, Ja., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 36 Brosdows, New-York, and No. 38 Hanover at., Boston.

Sept. 8, 1858.

TO ALL THAT USE THE NEEDLE .- Call at the rooms one of the A. M. S. M. Company's machines.

SEWING MACHINES.-Few persons in opulent circumstances are there who have not some fermale relative or friend under the necessity of gaining a living by personal labor. In all some cases agif of Standar's mirivaled Sawing Machines would insure ease and comfort, in place of poverty, and obviate any need of future aid. Office of exhibition and asle will Broadway.

I.M. SINGER & Co.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-The Hop. Commissioner of Paleuts of the United States has adjudged that my application for letters patent for a Sewing Machine, which we originally inverted, concruded and put in operation by me, as early as the year 1854, interferes with all the patents and applications of the patents upon Sewing Machines containing the constitution of the eye-pointed needle, and the shuttle making the interfered stitch patents upon Sewing Manites and the shuttle making the interlected street, eye-pointed needle, and the shuttle making the interlected street. All the parties to this matter of interference are called upon by untree from the Patent Olice to prove the date of that; inventions. Numerous and most respectable to intenses who save my Sewing Machine. As persons who, between the years 103 and 1840, naw my Sewing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late brother, A. F. fluxu, or to whom it was exhibited or specimens of its work shown by Mr. George A. Arrowsmith, well confort a great faver upon me, and will forward a righteous cause, by informing me of their knowledge upon the sabject. A powerful combination is interested in defeating my just claims, but with the isotheous, it have the treat most precall. I would wish it to prevail overwhelmingly. Address.

SEWING MACHINES. - GROVER, BAKER & Co. have

Eve's locks flowed nearly to her feet. Ladies of this day frequently less all abels built and recover it by the use of Barker's Toulque. Price 28. Sold everywhere. Principal Deput, Barker's Ledies' Hats Drowning Ferablishment.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, PALPITATION, and all the diagreeable symptons arising from invarience in dist, or from insigneties, may be promptly cured by Dr. McChryrock's Pyspetic Ribins, the result of thirty years experience in Medical practice. This medicine is now for the first time made public, though it has even dominated Dresspois. To be had of the principal Drugsies and of A Casiman & to No. 122 Fultenest, sele proprietors of Dr. McChintoth's Family Medicines

DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT —An infalliable catward application for the rollef of all Pains, Bruises, Swelling, Surs-Threat, Staff Neck, Stiffness of John Back Ache, Rebeamskim, Sprains, Internal Soreness, Neuralgia & Also, robbed on the threat and chest for the relief of Group, crouchings and other inflammatory affections. This is one of the most effectacl of Dr. McClinteck's celebrated Family Medicines. For sale by all the principal Drugglats and by A. Cusanan & Co. No. 122 Fulton et, up stairs.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.-A Boston Remedy 28 cents a box. With this remedy in the house, a physician, in cline case out of ten, is need less, for it is itself a real house doubt! In families it is always necessary, for the slightest cut or sersion, the deepnet flesh wound or send or severe here, are at once relieved by it. A. B. & D. Sands, and C. V. CLICKENER & Co., Agents odd by the serious control of th

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN-For it is IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—For it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parcur of a large posportion of the fatal discusses. Dysentery, diarrhea, choices morbus, liver complaint, and many other discusses summerated in the Guy los pectoris weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspectical Think of that, who smiler from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once door's delay a day! to HOOTLAND'S GERMAN HITTERS, prepared by D. C. M. JACKEON, which, as an alterative, curative and invitorant, stands shone and amapproached. General Dipot, No. 12 Archest.

"We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above."

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for the diseases specified above."

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For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Saxos, No. 100 Fulton, corber of William, and G. H. R. No., corner of Johns. and Broadway,
and by dealers to medicine overpubate.

THE GINSENG AND MALVA.-This famous compound, now used everywhere for all discusse of the long; which may read to consumption, is for sale by WILSON FAIRBARK & Co. Not. 43 and 45 Hanoverst., nearly opposite the American House, and druggiets generally.

Also, by Chas. H. RING, No. 182 Broadway, and by BOYD & PAUL, No. 46 Courtlandest.

To prevent Colds, Coughs and Croup an invaluable recipe is prepared by Dr. James McClistrock, which should be in the bands of every family. A few drops of McClistrock's Cold and Cough Mixture on the first appearance of croups sumptoms produces intent relief. The same runsedy has been used with wenderful once in the Doctor's practice for allaying violent cough, tickling in the throat and all irritation of the lungs. As the prescription of one of the most eminent physicisms in this country it can be used with perfect cutdence. Fries 20 cents. Sold by the principal apolisesties, and by A. Cusiman & Co., No. 122 Fukon et

HAR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the hest accommodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sales of his newly-in-grated Wigs and Tompecs. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

HOBENSACK'S Worth Syrup and Liver Pills have ever been buown to fell in any case, and none need seffer who will se these ramedics. Read the following from the Editor of The R.

EDENTON, Fab. 24, 1953. ma would not be without it for are times the cost of a bottle.

Very respectfully. Mosas W. Wires, Editor, he

J. N. Homenauck, Proprietor. C. V. Chicagenza & Cz., No. 21

Sarelay et . New York General Agents for the Eastern States.

The best Cough, Cold and Consumptive Medicine in e-World at 5 for enter and \$1 for the Extern States. World at 55 for enter and \$1 for the Enter a for the World at 5 for enter and \$1 for the said \$2 for the form of Cough Syrup or Expectorant gives unit; satisfaction; thusands at he is turned of Coughungtion, and tens of thoseads of Coughs d Cough the first property of the form of the said and the first property and a first first property and a first first property are considered for the first property are and a first first property are considered from Erondway, No. 16: Fulton-st.

The Indians scalp their captives; but had the vic-tims went these elegant Heta, for up by Warrs, screen of Brand-way and Felton-sta, the sirages would have stolen them for mirrors, and left the heads of the owners safe. Call and see them.

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be subtenticated by the name an address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as meanity of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications NEWS -Any person sending as supersons news, either by Telegraph Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by us

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European cir tion will be issued THIS MORNING. tain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at Price Six Cents. The Africa sails from this port to-day at noon.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tribune can be left with the following Agents Lospon-Mr W. Thomas, No. 19 and 21 Catharine street

Panis-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week must be hended in to-day. Our friends will please bear in mind that an advertisement published in THE TRIBUNE -Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly-once, receives a circulation of over 107,000 copies.

Up to the time of going to press this morning, (3) o'clock,) the steamship Baltic had not arrived. She will doubtless be here to-day.

In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Cass, the consideration of Central American affairs was postponed until Thursday. The resolutions relative to alterations in the Capitol buildings, and the expenditures and appropriations for the improvement of Western Harbors, were adopted. A message was then received from the House announcing the death of the Pennsylvania. After a few appropriate remarks by Mr. BRODHEAD, and the passage of the usual resolutions of condolence, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DRUM, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. MUHLENBERG, and offered the customary resolutions. The House then adjourned.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is returned to the Senate from Kentucky. No one can fill the station better. He is a man of generous impulses, able and felicitous in debate beyond most men who have ever shone upon that theater, of wide legislative and administrative experience, and signal ability. No man will stand higher in that body, and among Whigs no man will be more It is manifesting a determined purpose to cross the prominent for the highest gifts in their power to boundary behind which its pestilent influences have

THE CROTON WATER.

Two hundred and thirty-six and a half miles of Croton pipes underlie the dirty pavements of New-York, carrying through all the crowded streets and between the recking gutters a ceaseless tide of pure, healthgiving water. No other city in the world enjoys a supply so extensive, and none needs it so continually. No other city in the temperate zone is so constantly exposed. through immigration and trade, to the influx of pestilential maladies; and no other city government has ever manifested such superlative indifference to the public health as that which New-York has just shaken off. With a population peculiarly subject to fevers and other epidemic disorders, and with streets which have become the standing reproach of the country for their unparalleled filthiness, we are yet enabled to hold a fair rank in the sanitary scale. For this rank we are indebted almost entirely to the Croton water. Twelve years have sufficed to spread it through nearly every part of the town; nearly all the edifices built during that period have it laid on throughout, while public hydrants provide measurably for dwellings not inter-

nally supplied. Of the 2364 miles of street pipes now in use, threequarters of a mile are 48 inches in diameter: twelve miles of 36 inches, six miles of 39 inches, one mile of 24 inches, six miles of 20 inches, three miles of 16 inches, fifty miles of 12 inches, one mile of 10 inches. one hundred and fifty-eight miles of 6 inches, and a small quantity of 4 inches. About 64 miles have been put down within a year, chiefly of 6 inch pipe. The entire works were never in better condition than now-the only considerable desideratum being more room for storing water, and this is provided for in the act passed by the last Legislature, "to facilitate the acquisition of lands for a new Reservoir." During 1853, seven miles of the aqueduct in Westchester County were fenced for the better protection of the works; another portion has been graded, sloped and seeded down; the ditching and surface-draining have been completed throughout the line : and the flagging of the distributing reservoir has been relaid in a bed of cement, to prevent the percolation of rain water into the chambers beneath. The last examination of the aqueduct was made in November, and occupied three days, during which the water was entirely shut off. The work was in a good state, very little repair being needed, the whole expense of which would be less than \$15,000.

The most important addition to the works during the past year, has been the putting down of 3,500 feet of 48-inch pipe between the gate chambers on the north and south sides of Manhattan Valley, (between Harlem and Manhattanville,) the purpose being to increase the capacity for delivery at that point. This improvement, however, will not become available until the proposed extra pipes are carried over the High Bridge. while the present syphon at the valley easily delivers all the water that now crosses the river. A main of thirty inches diameter has been laid from the Distributing Reservoir through Forty-second-street to the Eleventh-avenue, connecting with the mains in all the intermediate avenues and in Broadway. This Fortysecond-street main is a mile long, and cost \$65,000. The Crotor Board complain that no efficient steps have been taken to secure the ground for the New Reservoir, as authorized by the Act of the Legislature, and urge immediate action in the matter. The ground ed in the Act lies between Fifth and Seventh-avenues and Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth-street, north of the present Receiving Reservoir. The entire expenditure for the extension of the works during the last year. was \$147,071 43, leaving in the treasury a balance of \$72,191 83 of money appropriated for that purpose. The number of permits for the use of water taken out up to the close of 1853 was 36,060. The entire receipt of the year from water rents was \$579,964 20, showing an increase over 1852 of \$35,998 94. The entire revenue of the Department from water rents since the water was introduced in 1842, a period of eleven years and eight months, has been \$3,355,534 47. Large as

property, cannot be estimated by the dollars and cents that may be collected in its name.

One very justidable cause of complaint in the auanal reports of the Board is waste of water. Being lished the amendment in every daily paper in the City. issued over 70,000 copies of the regulation, and, after waiting long enough for everybody to become acquainted with the alteration, commenced an uneparing enforcement of the law. Within a small district \$700 were collected as fines. Yet, in the words of this year's Report, "So lax has been the enforcement of Corporation Ordinances. that the parties complained of often express surprise that this Department should attempt to levy a fine : and still further, that the fine imposed could not be compromised by a partial payment of the amount." They further state "in order to relieve the Police from the odium cast upon them by the parties complained of, that of \$3,735 collected for fines, only thirty fire dollers has been received from parties whose offense was made known to the Department through the rigilance of the Police!" Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the head of water in the Reservoir has borne a favorable comparison with that of previous years-a fact which is attributed to the increased watchfulness of the Department over the interests committed to its care.

SLAVERY MILITANT. Slavery is an Ishmael. It is malevolent and malignant. It loves aggression, for when it ceases to be aggressive it stagnates and decays. It is the leper of modern civilization, but a leper whom no cry of "unclean" will keep from intrusion into uninfected company. Hitherto Slavery in this country has held its ground by sheltering itself behind the Constitution. It has played the role of persecuted virtue-and thus it has excited the sympathy of well-meaning persons who would never lend it aid or comfort but when it assumed the character of a distressed and wronged appellant. It has in past years pretended that it was assailed by injustice and fanaticism, which were destroying its supports and overthrowing the constitutional guards and defenses placed around it. It has appealed to the North for aid on the ground of essential justice and constitutional obligation. It has declared its right to existence within the sphere of the States where it was established, and that to assail it, or in any way to interfere with it, was to be guilty of flagrant injustice. Its great charge against Abolitionists has been that they interfered with a domestic institution for which they had no responsibility and with which they had nothing to do. Its advocates have sought to keep the position of the suffering and Hon. H. A. MUHLENBERG, late Representative from persecuted party, and have thus enlisted a sort of sense of justice in the Free States, which, more potent than discriminating, has borne Slavery on its shoulders through every contest.

Though it has often been urged that Slavery was aggressive in its nature, the proof of the fact to the common understanding has not been entirely conclusive. To many Northern men it has always seemed to be warring on the defensive side. But present appearances indicate that this erroneous view of Slavery will soon be removed throughout the North. We see already the encroaching steps it is taking in Congress as well as on the Pacific. It dares attempt the appropriation to its uses of territory already consecrated to freedom by a solemn compact between the North and the South. hitherto been confined, and thus to disregard all considerations of justice, and trample upon its own sacred obligations. It is showing itself to be a power which refuses to adhere to its engagements, and breaks its faith at the first temptation. Not content within its own proper limits, defined after a bitter contest, in which more than its due was yielded to its imperious exactions, it now proposes to invade and overrun the soil of freedom and to unroll the pall of its darkness over virgin territory whereon a slave has never stood. Freedom is to be elbowed out of its own home to make room for the leprous intruder. The free laborer is to

be expelled that the slave may be brought in. It is plain to be seen how such an aggressive spirit will be met. If Slavery is determined upon the conquest of free territory it will inevitably be resisted and paid in kind. If the conviction obtains that Slavery intends to disown its obligations and prove faithless to its own contracts, then will it follow that those who have hitherto admitted its rights under the Constitution, will admit them no longer. Let but the sentiment gain foothold that Slavery intends to make war upon the territory of freedom, and seize and appropriate whatever it can wrest from the hands of free labor, and the banner of reclamation will be raised. If Slavery may encroach upon the domain of freemen, freemen may encroach upon the domain of Slavery. If Slavery thinks this is a safe game to play at, let it be pursued as it has been begun.

AN ELECTION WITH A MORAL.

The City of Boston has succeeded, on the third trial, in electing a Mayor-the law requiring a majority of all the votes cast to elect. Dr. JEROME V. C. SMITH is the Mayor, chosen by more than two to one over the regular Whig nominee, and by more than 1,000 majority over all opponents. Dr. Smith is independent of all parties, though we believe he generally votes the Whig National and State Tickets. As Mayor, he will know no party; and the three Aldermen chosen with him were also on the "Citizen's Union Ticket," which drew its support from all parties. This divests the Board of its partisan character, and secures to the metropolis of New-England a government for the benefit of the whole People rather than of any segment or party We trust it may prove upright, vigorous, frugal and law-abiding. And now for the moral.

Nearly two years ago, the Legislature of Massachuselts passed a Liquor Prohibition Law. A Whig Muni cipality have sway in Boston, where the distilling, importing liquor-selling interest is very strong pecuniari. and controls some thousands of votes. The Whig unicipals deemed it politic to lean to the side of Rum rather than that of law. They did their utmost to shield the Liquor Traffic from the penalties denounced against it by law. They reflewed many licenses after it was morally certain that Prohibition would be enacted-some, we believe, after it had been enacted. The Law devolving on the Mayor's Marshal certain important duties essential to its due execution. the Councils abolished the office of Mayor's Marshal And so from the outset to this hour. The Whig Municipality of Boston has done its utmost to prevent the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, and has afforded all practicable " aid and comfort" to the legious of law-defying rumsellers who burrow in that city.

Politically, this went well for a season. So long as Whigs would keep on voting the 'regular Whig ticket' for party's sake, while the Liquor-dealers would good part 'do just so' for Rusu's sake, the Whig Municipals could not fail to be upheld by a triumphant

At length, however, the bettom has fallen out. The Whig masses have stopped voting for the grogshops' law-defying servitors merely because they are labeled Whig. So Dr. Smith is Mayor, with an independent Board of Aldermen, and the boasted invincibility of the Whig organization in Boston is given to the winds. We do not know that the new rules of Boston will remember the pit whence they were 'dug and the rock whence they were hewn:' but we trust they will. We trust the fate of their predecesit is, however, the annual income of the Department | fors will be perpetually before their eyes, until they

so important, so indispensable to the safety of life and enduring popularity and power, is to be sought through an inflexible fidelity to, and enforcement of the laws. But though they may misread the lesson of last Monday, their predecessors cannot. The alliance wherein they expected to find strength and success has speedly overwheimed them with defeat. Rum helped then stringent ordinance in regard to street-washing, pubat an end. The spirit continued willing, but the flesh had become deplorably weak. It is the ancient, off-

recurring case of the Evil One coming up missing at

the very crisis wherein every thing depends on his tooing the mark. If the new Municipality of Boston will only take the right step at the outset, and stick to it, there need be no further difficulty as to the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law in Massachusetts. " It is the first step "that costs"—the others follow naturally and easily. With so much to admonish and to incite them, we trust they will take the right course-and keep it.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Lord PALMERSTON'S resignation seems to be work irg in England all the marvels he could have hoped from it. While the public indignation is becoming more and more active against the Cabinet he has abandoned, and whose policy he had on all occasions, up to the last moment of his connection with them, emphatically endorsed, the very parties loudest in their denunciations of the Coulition, vie with each other in the praise of Palmerston. And while they call for energetic and honorable resistance to the encroachments of Russia, on the one hand, they seem to desire nothing so much as the restoration of their favorite statesman to high office on the other. Thus this accomplished and relentless actor deludes the world. It would be an amusing spectacle were the interests involved less momentous. How deep is the delusion we have already had occasion to show, and now add below a new demonstration of the truth that, for some reason or other, Lord Palmerston has steadily labored for the advancement of Russia, and has used England for that purpose. Those who seek to look behind the scenes of current history and to judge events and men at their real value will, we think, find our exposure instructive.

One glance over the map of Europe will show us on the western side of the Black Sea the outlets of the Danube, the only river which springs up in the very heart of Europe, and may be said to form a natural highway to Asia. Exactly opposite, on the eastern side of the Euxine, southwards to of the river Kuban, begins the mountainous range of the Caucasus, which, stretching from the Black Sea to the Caspian in a south-easterly direction for some 700 miles, separates Europe from Asia.

The power which holds the outlets of the Danube necessarily holds the Danube also, the highway to Asia, and with it controls a great deal of the commerce of Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and above all of Moldavia and Wallachia. But give the same power the Caucasus in addition, and the Black Sea will exclusively belong to it as a mare clausum, and only Constantinople and the Dardanelles are wanted in order to shut its door. The possession of the Caucasian mountains insures at once the control of Trebizond, and through its position with reference to the Caspian Sea, of the northern seaboard of Persia.

The greedy eye of Russia has embraced at once the outlets of the Danube and the mountainous range of the Caucasus. There the business in hand was to conquer supremacy; here, to maintain it. The chains of the Caucasus mountains separate Southern Russia from the luxurious provinces of Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia and Guriel, which the Museovite had wrested from the Mussulman. Thus the foot of the monster empire is cut off from its main body. The only military road wirds from Mozdak to Tiflis through the narrow pass of Darien, secured by a continuous chain of intrenched places, and exposed on both sides to eternal attacks from the hostile Caucasian tribes. The union of the Caucasian tribes under one military chief might even endanger the bordering country of the Cossacks. "The thought of the dreadful consequences which a union of the hostile Caucasians under one head would pro-" duce in the south of Russia fills one with terror." exclaims Mr. Kauffer, a German who presided over the scientific commission which in 1829 accompanied the expedition of Gen. Etropnel to Elbruz.

At this very moment our attention is directed with equal anxiety to the banks of the Danube, where Russia has seized the two granaries of Europe, and to the Caucasus, where she is menaced with expulsion from Georgia. Her movements in both these regions have a common origin. It was by the treaty of Adrianople that the usurpation of Maldo-Wallachia was prepared, d that were founded her claims on the Ca

Art. IV of that treaty has the following stipulation: All the countries situated to the north and east of the

With regard to the Danube the same treaty stipu-

lates:

"The frontier line will follow the course of the Danube to the mouth of St. George, leaving all the islands formed by the different branches in the possession of Russia. The right bank will remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman Forte. It is, however, agreed, that that right bank, from the point where the arm of St. George departs from that of Sulina, shall remain uninhabited to a distance of two hours (six miles) from the river, and that no kind of structure shall be raised there; and in like manner on the islands which still remain in the possession of Russia. With the exception of quarantines which will be there established, it will not be permitted to make any other establishment or fortification.

Both these paragraphs insampach as they escured

Both these paragraphs, inasmuch as they secured to Russia new possessions and exclusive commercial advantages, infringe on the protocol of April 4, 1826, drawn up by the Duke of Wellington at St. Petersourg, and the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded between Russia and the other powers at Lonion. The English Government, therefore, refused recognize the treaty of Adrianople. The Duke of of Wellington protested against it. Lord Aberdeen protested against it as Lord Mahon says: In a dispatch to Lord Heytesbury, dated 31st October. 1829, he commented with no small distatisfaction on many parts of the treaty of Adrianople, and especially noticed the stipulations respecting the islands of the Danube. He denies that that treaty has respected the territorial rights of sovereignty of the Porte and the condition and the interests of all maratime States in the Mediterranean." Earl Grey said : That the independence of the Porte would be sacrificed and the peace of Europe endangered by this being agreed to." Lord Palmerston himself, in his speech of March 17, 1837, informs us : " As far as the extension of the Russian frontier is concerned on on the mouth of the Danube, the south of the Canensus and the shores of the Black Sea, it is certainly not consistent with the solemn declaration made by Russia in the face of Europe previous to the commencement of the Turkish war.

The eastern shores of the Black Sea, by blockading which and cutting off the supply of arms and gunpowder to the north-western Circassian districts, Russia could alone hope to realize her claim on the Caucasus she had wrested from Turkey-the shore of the Black Sea, as well as the outlets of the Danube, are certainly not places "where no English action could possibly take place," as was lamented by Lord almerston in the case of Cracow. By what mysterious contrivance then has the Muscovite, nevertheless, succeeded in blocking up the Danube, in blockading the shore of the Euxine and in forcing England to submit not only to the treaty of Adrianople, but at the same time to the violations by Russia herself of that identical treaty? These questions were put to the noble Viscount in

the House of Commons on April 20, 1836. Petitions

London, of Glasgow, and other commercial towns, against the fiscal regulations of Russia on the Black See, and her enactments and restrictions, intended to interrupt English commerce on the Danube.

There had appeared on February 7, 1838, an ukase which, by virtue of the treaty of Adrianople, established a quarantine on one of the islands formed by the mouths of the Danube. In order to execute the quarantine regulations. Russia claimed a right of bearding and search, of levying fees and seizing and marching off to Odessa refractory sailors, proceeding on their voyage up the Danube. Before the quarantine was established, or rather before, under the false pretense of a quarantine, a fort and a custom-house were crected, the Russian authorities had thrown out feelers to ascertain what risk they would run with the British Government. Lord Durham, acting upon instructions received from England, remonstrated with the Russian Government for these hinderances to British trade. He was referred to Count Nesselrode. Count Nesselrode referred to the Governor of South Russia, and the Governor of South Russia again ferred to the Consul at Galatz, who communicated with the British Consul at Ibraila, who was instructed to send down the captains from whom toll had been exacted, to the mouth of the Danube, the scene of their injuries, in order that inquiry might be made into the subject, it being well known that the captains re-

ferred to were then in England. The formal ukase of Feb. 7, 1836, aroused, however, the general attention of British merchants, since, as Mr. Stewart stated in the House of Commons on April 20, 1836, "many ships had sailed and others were going out, to whose captains strict orders had been given not to submit to the right of boarding and search which Russia claimed. The fate of these ships must be inevitable, unless some expression of opinion was made on the part of the House. Unless that were done, British shipping to the amount of not less than 5,000 tuns would be seized and marched off to Odessa, until the insolent commands of Russia were complied with." We have stated that Russia acquired the marshy

islands at the mouths of the Danube, in virtue of the treaty of Adrianople, which treaty was a violation of that which she had previously concluded with England and the other powers on July 26, 1827. Her bristling the mouths of the Danube with fortifications, and these fortifications with guns, was also a violation of the treaty of Andrianople, which expressly prohibited any fortifications to be erected within six miles of the river. The exacting of tolls and the obstruction of the navigation was a violation of the treaty of Vienna, which declared that "the navigation of rivers "along their whole course, from the point where each of them became navigable to its mouth, shall be en-"tirely free," that "the amount of the duties shall, in "no case, exceed those now (in 1815) paid," and that "no increase shall take place except with the com-"mon consent of the States bordering on their river." Thus then, the only points on which Russia could plead not guilty, was an infraction of the treaty of 1827, by the treaty of Audrianople, an open violation by herself of the treaty of Andrianople, and an insolent rupture of the treaty of Vienna. It appeared quite impossible to wring out of Lord

Palmerston any declaration whether he did or did not recognize the treaty of Adrianople. As to the treaty of Vienna, "he had received no official information that any thing had occurred which is not warranted by the treaty. When such a statement should be made by the parties concerned, it should be dealt with in such manner as the law advisers of the Crown should deem consistent with the rights of the subjects of England. By Art. V. of the treaty of Adrianople, Russia

guarantees the prosperity of the Danubian Principalities and full liberty of trade for them." Now, Mr. Patrick Stewart proved that the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were objects of deadly jealousy to Russia, as their trade had taken a sudden development since 1834, as they vied with Russia's own staple production, as Galatz was becoming the great depôt of all the grain of the Danube and driving Odessa sut of the market. To this Lord Palmerston answered in these

words:

"If my honorable friend had been able to show, that whereas some years ago we had had a large and important commerce with Turkey, and that that commerce had by the aggression of other countries, or by the neglect of the government of this, dwindled down to an inconsiderable trade, then there might have been ground to call upon Parliament. In lieu of such an occurrence, my honorable friend has shown that during the last few years the trade with Turkey has risen from next to nothing to a very considerable arount." "Russia obstructs the Danube navigation, because

says Mr. Stewart. "But she did not do so when that trade was next to nothing," answers Lord Palmerston. "You neglect to oppose Russia's recent encroachment on the Danube," says Mr. Stewart. "But did we do so before these encroachments were ventured "upon!" asks Lord Palmerston. His Lordship succeeded in preventing the House from coming to a reselution by assuring it that "there was no disposition of Her Majesty's Government to submit to aggressions on the part of any power, be that power what it may, and be it more or less strong," and by warning the House that "they should also cautiously abstain from anything which might be construed by other powers, and reasonably so, as being a provocation on their

A week after these debates had taken place in the House of Commons a British merchant addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston with regard to the Russian ukase. He was answered by the under-Secretary at the Foreign Office as follows:

"I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you that his lordship has called upon the law adviser for the crown for his opinion as to the regulations promulgated by the Russian ukase on Feb. 7, 1856; but, in the meantime, Lord Palmerston directs me to acquaint you, with respect to the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter, that it is the opinion of the latter part of your letter. His Majesty's Government that no toll is justly de-manded by the Russian authorities at the mouth of the Danube, and you have acted properly in directing your agents to refuse to pay it."

The merchant on acting according to this letter was abandoned to Russia by the noble lord; a Russian toll, as Mr. Urquhart states, is now exacted in London and Liverpool by Russian Consuls on every English ship sailing for the Turkish ports of the Danube, and the quarantine still stands on the island of Leti. But Russia did not limit her invasion of the Danube

to a quarantine established, to fortifications erected, and to tells exacted. The only mouth of the Danube still pavigable, the Sulina mouth, came into the possession of Russia through the treaty of Adrianople. As long as it was possessed by the Turks, a depth of water was kept in the channel of from 14 to 16 feet. Since it has been possessed by Russia, the water has become reduced to 8 feet, a depth wholly inadequate to the conveyance of vessels employed in the corn trade New Russia is a party to the treaty of Vienna, and that treaty stipulates in article 113, that "each State "shall be at the expense of keeping in good repair the towing paths, and shall maintain the necessary works in order that no obstruction shall be experienced by the navigation." Russia found no better means for aceping the channel in a navigable state than choking up its mouth with an accumulation of sand and mud. and pawing its bar with shipwreeks. To this systematic and protracted violation of the treaty of Vienna, Russia has added another violation of the treaty of Adrianople, which forbids the crecting of any establishment at the mouth of the Sulina, except for quarantine and light-houses purposes, since, at her dictation, there has sprung up there a small Russian town, supported by the extortions, the occasion for which has been afforded by the delays and expenses for lighterage coarequent upon the obstruction of the channel.

"Of what use " said Lord Palmerston, on April 3).

despotic governments who are accused of in essuring right by power, and of ruling their conduct by expediency, and not by justice " According to he own maxim the noble Lord took good care to content himself with dwelling upon abstract principles with the despotic government of Russia. But he went surther. While he assured the House on July 6, 1849, that the freedom of the Danube was "guaranteed by the tree aly of "Vienna:" and while he lamented on July 13, 1840, although the occupation of Cracow was a violationat, the treaty of Vienna, " there were no means of end the treaty of Vienna, there were no beauty of the ing the opinion of England because Cracow was ore dently a place where no English action could poss take place," he two days later concluded a treaty will Russia, by virtue of which treaty, the Darlanelle were hermetically closed to English men-of war during peace with Turkey, thus bereaving England of the only means of enforcing the treaty of Vienna, and transforming the Euxine into "a place, where no En " glish action could possibly take place." This point once obtained, he gave a sham satisfaction to public opinion by firing off a whole battery of papers reminding "the despotic government" which "measures might by power, and rules its conduct by expedi-"ency, and not by justice," in a very sententious and sentimental manner, that "Russia, when she compelled " Turkey to cede to her the outlet of a great European river which forms the commercial highway for the mutual intercourse of many nations, undertook duties and responsibilities to other states, which she "should take a pride in making good." To such a homily upon abstract principles, Count Nesselrode answered steadily and flegmatically that "the subject " should be carefully examined," and from time to time he expressed "a feeling of soreness on the part of the the Imperial Government at the mistrust manifested as to their intentions."

Thus, through the management of the noble Lord, things have arrived in 1853 at the point where the navigation of the Danube had been declared impossible, and wheat is rotting at the mouth of the Sulina, while famine threatens to invade France, England and the South of Europe. Thus Russia has added, as The Times said, to her other important possessions, that of an iron gate between the Danube and the Euxine." She has acquired the key of the Danube and of a bread-screw which she can put on, whenever the policy of Western Europe becomes obnoxious to punishment.

The mystery, however, of Lord Palmerston's transactions with Russia as to her schemes on the Danube was not revealed till during the course of the debates on Circassia. Then it was proved by Mr. Anstey on February 23, 1848, that "the noble Viscount's first act on coming into office (as the Minister of Foreign "Affairs) was to accept the treaty of Adrianople,"the same treaty against which the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen had protested.

How this was done and how Circussia was delivered by Lord Palmerston to Russia, as far as he had the power to deliver it, may perhaps, form the subject of another article.

The Union pounces upon our plan for electing a President by the People, without the swindling aid of National Conventions, and denounces it as a deep-laid scheme to distract the Democratic party. The Union is nervous, and sees ghosts in harmless flesh and blood. We had no such purpose as it imputes to us; and besides, we should have considered our services in that line wholly superfluous. The work of distraction goes on very prosperously without any foreign intervention. We have no occasion whatever to devote our labors to an object which seems so likely to be carried to perfection as the disorganization of the sham Democracy. Indeed, we opine that the more it is let alone the more that disorganization will flourish.

The new steamer WM. Norres, which is to make the pessage to Europe in five or six days, is rapidly approaching completion. Her outside is nearly finished and she will probably be affoat in a fortnight. This vessel is simply flat and sharp, with a good model for running fast in smooth water. She is made unusually strong, by having her tim-bers strapped diagonally with bars of iron, and by an iron kelson extending from the keel to the deck, excepting in the central part of the vessel devoted to the engine. This kelsen is composed of two parallel sheets of iron near half an inch in thickness, less than a foot spart, and so fashioned and connected as to form a water tank. On either side of this kelson are bilge kelsons, formed in the same manner, also connecting with the deck. It is expected that these unusual supports will give such an amount of strength and solidity to the steamer as to make her excel all other vessels of similar dimensions. We are bound to speak with diffidence in the presence of scientific naval architects, but our conviction is, that no more strength is gained by this construction than would be by expending a fourth part of the money in a fabric of pr per wooden supports. The Ar exploring vessels and the Newfoundland scalers have shown conclusively that wooden structures are fully adequate to all demands upon their powers of resistance, and these are as great as any to which any sea-going craft can be sub sected. Indeed, we doubt if wood and iron in the combina tions on board the Wm Norris will prove to be so effectad for strength as either used by itself. But the main thing to be tested in this vessel, is not her ability to resist the wind and waves of the Atlantic, which she is very likely to do successfully, but her model. If she does not prove to be too flat and to draw too little water to be a good or safe sea boat, it will be a new experience in naval architecture.

SEARCH FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO. The stemper Union Capt Adams, of the Charleston line, sailed at 2 o'clock this forning, in search of the disabled steamer San Francisco Capt. Hudson, Lieut. Degroot, Purzer Weld, and a Navy Surgeon go on board of her. She carries also some thirty United States sailors, with several carpenters and engineers, and a great stock of mars, hawsers, and other rigging, besides life-boats. A quantity of provisions and fittings, including iron for smoke stacks, are also carried in order to refit and supply the disabled ship, in case she should be found. The Union is to rendezvous at Bermuda but will cruise for some days beforehand. The precise di rection she will take depends on the report of vessels she may fall in with and other circumstances. She is chartered by the Navy Department for fifteen days, at an expense of \$25,000. She came into port at 4 P. M. on Monday. full cargo of cotton and rice, and the rapidity with which she has been unloaded is remarkable. She had been chartered previous to her arrival, and every moment has since been employed in getting her ready for this mission

We have received from Mesers. George Ciprico, Thos. V. Paterson, M. Currie, Julius Rapp, Jacob Schraum, and M. Burcher, a more than ordinarily complimental letter respectng the performances of the steamer Yankee Blade, built at this port and sailing for Aspinwall; likewise the stronges eulogiums on the owner, Mr. E Mills, the Captain, Heary Randall, and the other officers of the ship-all of which generous expressions, we doubt not, are fully merited. Bu ive months since the keel of the Yankee Blade was laid What a wonder of American speed so to build, faunch, and be able to record her arrival at her destined port! She is 275 feet long, 38 feet beam, 30 feet deep, a walking-beam of 70 inch cylinder, 12 feet stroke, 33 feet wheel, and a very large supply of boilers. She is 2,250 tuns, can accommodate 1,000 passengers, and is unsurpassed for ventilating facili ties; and, notwithstanding the haste of building, has proved herself a staunch vessel. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of a first voyage she has averaged from 12 to 15 revolutions a minute, and as high as 281 miles the 24 hours, and com pleting her voyage to Aspinwall in seven days and 22 hours with case, comfort, without a doubt ever being entertained of her abilities. Philip Trajette, a musician and composer of great marit,

died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged 78 years. His history is full of events and incidents that interest the musics world. His decease is much regretted by a large circle of acquaintance in this City. Mr. Trajetta was a Venetian by birth-his father was one of the greatest composers of the last century in Italy, and flourished before Mozart. His son wrote an oratorio, a composition of great merit, which was performed some fifteen years ago in Philadelphia. He enavored to establish with Mr. Hill, Senior, (the father of Mr. Hill the eminent violinist of this City,) an American hardly pays the interest upon the debt; but a blessing shall fully apprehend that their only ground of hope for were simultaneously presented from the merchants of 1503. Is it to dwell upon abstract principles with Conservatorio for teaching composition and vocal and in-